



GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A HARD FIGHT IN HUNTON'S DISTRICT.

MR. ALEXANDER ATTACKS THE VIRGINIAN VIGOROUSLY—CHARLES FOSTER'S TOLEDO NOMINATION—POSTMASTER JAMES, ETC.

Mr. Alexander has published a long attack upon Congressman Hunton in Alexandria. He says Mr. Hunton is in sympathy with the District rings, and denies that the latter sent him a challenge. Mr. Hunton has been defeated in one of the primary meetings. Charles Foster has given a final answer in regard to the Toledo nomination. He declines it, preferring to run in his own district. A part of the testimony taken by the Potter Committee is being printed for Democratic campaign use. The rumor in regard to Postmaster James is promptly denied from Washington.

MAKING IT HOT FOR HUNTON.

A LONG LETTER ABOUT HIM PRINTED BY MR. ALEXANDER—THE MYTHICAL CHALLENGE NEVER MADE—HUNTON BEATEN AT A PRIMARY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The ancient and sleepy town of Alexandria has been for four days past in such a state of excitement as it has not known since the war, and may not know again for a century. It has actually been the centre of a sensation, the utmost ripples of which have reached beyond its own borders.

The particulars of the controversy between Mr. Columbus Alexander, of this city, and Congressman Hunton, of Virginia, have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The only point in the affair which has given it an interest beyond the immediate district in which the canvass of the latter gentleman for reelection is now taking place, lies in the fact that Mr. Hunton, in demanding satisfaction of the kind usually accorded to aggrieved Virginians, was supposed to have challenged Mr. Alexander to fight a duel. The latest feature of the affair is a letter written by Mr. Columbus Alexander to the constituents of Congressman Hunton, and published this afternoon in the Alexandria Gazette, of which paper it fills about two and one-half columns. The document is historical, argumentative, and humorous in places. Nothing that is actually new, and very little that is of any interest, except, perhaps, to the immediate adherents of the principals in the matter, is contained in it. Mr. Alexander declares that he did not decline Mr. Hunton's challenge, and in fact that he did not understand the note he received from Mr. Hunton to be intended as a challenge to mortal combat. He simply thinks Mr. Hunton was attempting to "bulldoze" him.

Mr. Alexander declares that his present object in life is to acquit Mr. Hunton's constituents with the origin and present state of the whole unpleasant controversy, and he concludes, in italics, as follows: "I assure my friends that I have never been known to be wanted and not found, except on the memorable day when the safe burglar, in company with that select ring party, called at my house. That I did not respond to that call is due to a kind Providence that kept me and my family fast asleep." Mr. Alexander accuses Mr. Hunton of being a friend to all District rings.

It appears by a dispatch from Alexandria to-day that at the mass-meeting at Orange C. H., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, a resolution to appoint delegates opposed to Mr. Hunton was adopted by a vote of 100 to 129, whereupon Hunton's friends seceded, and the meeting appointed delegates solid for Neale.

MR. TILDEN'S HAND-BOOK.

CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY OF ANDERSON, WEBSTER, ETC., TO BE PRINTED FOR CAMPAIGN USE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Democrats are already engaged in compiling a campaign hand-book from the testimony thus far taken by the Potter Committee. It accepts as true the evidence of such witnesses as Anderson and Webster, and considers the case as presented in the Potter resolution to have been made out against the President, Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes. It also treats members of the Returning Board and of the Louisiana Commission as fully convicted of aiding the President in carrying out a conspiracy formed before the election. The intention is to have this hand-book in press by the time the Democratic campaign opens; but as a matter of form, it will be laid until the leading Republican witnesses now summoned to Atlantic City have been examined. Then, when the safe burglar, in company with that select ring party, called at my house. That I did not respond to that call is due to a kind Providence that kept me and my family fast asleep." Mr. Alexander accuses Mr. Hunton of being a friend to all District rings.

MORE RUMORS OF NEW-YORK REMOVALS.

AN ABSURD STORY ABOUT POSTMASTER JAMES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Of course the story about an intention to remove Postmaster James is absurd. Some of the people who have been deluded by the idea of building up an Administration party in New-York through the use of patronage, may have looked with longing eye on an office which has so many appointments. But no one believes that any person in authority has seriously considered the idea of removal. It is known that Mr. James has for a long time carried out in his department a practical system of Civil Service Reform; appointing new men only to the lowest positions, and then weeding out the incompetent, and gradually promoting the deserving. The removal of such a man in the height of his usefulness and popularity would be too absurd. The rumors on this subject have drawn the attention of politicians, however, to the fact that, after all the talk about Senatorial control of New-York patronage, Senator Conkling was really responsible for but two of the Federal officers in New-York. One of them was the late Naval Officer; the other is the Postmaster.

Mr. James said, yesterday, that he had nothing to say about the rumor of a change in the Postmaster in this city.

Thomas E. Stewart, whose name was mentioned in the rumor as the probable successor of the present Postmaster, said yesterday: "Only through this rumor have I heard anything about the probable removal of Postmaster James and my possible appointment to his office. I am not, and never have been, an applicant for any office in the gift of the Federal Administration. My name was mentioned in connection with the Collectorship, and then with the office of Surveyor of the Port, and now it has come to the Post Office. I have not exchanged a word with any of my friends in regard to the Custom House or the Post Office. I have not heard a word against Mr. James's administration from the Post Office. Mr. James and myself are on the best of terms, and I am sorry if this rumor has given him any uneasiness."

CHARLES FOSTER'S CANDIDACY.

A FINAL REFUSAL TO RUN IN THE TOLEDO DISTRICT—THE REASONS WHICH GOVERN HIM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

POSTORIA, Ohio, July 22.—Charles Foster has decided not to accept the nomination for Congress which the Republican Convention in the Toledo District tendered him by acclamation.

A committee from the district waited upon him to-day and urged him to accept; but he told them that his mind was fully made up. He had given a great deal of thought to the subject, he said, and had received a great deal of advice from friends in both districts, and had decided that his duty is to make the fight in the VIth, where he lives. The matter of non-residence in the VIth did not weigh much with him, although he knew he should have been stigmatized as a carpet-bagger if he had accepted the Toledo nomination. Mr. Foster said that he believed he could succeed in the VIth, but he thought that any other prominent Republican could make an equally good canvass; and with a profound feeling of gratitude for the honor done him, he still felt that he ought to stay in his own county and enter the contest in the VIth District.

Mr. Foster's decision is undoubtedly wise, as far as his own political future and the interests of the Republican party in the State are concerned. The VIth District is a very hard shape, on account of the disorganization produced by the Nationalists. It is very doubtful whether any Republican can be elected there. Mr. Foster's can-

ANTI-TAMMANY PREPARATIONS.

An executive meeting of the Committee on Enrollment and Primaries of the Democratic Association of New-York County (Anti-Tammany), was held last evening at Irving Hall.

Of the committee, which consisted of 105, there were present about sixty members. Among them were Justices Callahan and Dinkel, ex-Senator O'Reilly, Warren H. Rose, William F. Mitchell, John Jerome, James Daly, Joseph Birnbaum, ex-Senator James Fitzgerald, General Thomas F. Burke and Gilbert O. Thompson. John McCall presided, and James E. Morrison acted as secretary. A sub-committee of three, consisting of James E. Morrison, Joseph Birnbaum and Charles A. Truax was appointed to prepare an address which shall be reported to the committee at its next meeting. A committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed to devise a plan of enrollment. The meeting had been called for 8 p. m., but at that hour a few men were standing on the floor, and a half dozen were lounging comfortably in the hall. The session continued nearly two hours.

WASHINGTON.

EARL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNSEL FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE REVENUE CASES NOT PERFECTLY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Earl, of South Carolina, the special counsel of the United States in the case of the imprisoned revenue officers, will arrive here to-morrow for consultation. This consultation seems necessary, quite as much on account of Earl's evident sympathies against the revenue officers in this case, as from any necessity of advising with him about the proper course for action. Only a short time ago, he wrote a letter to the President, attacking the force of revenue officers with gross bitterness, and fully indorsing the false charges which the communities in which they were operating made against them. Subsequently he wrote a letter to the authorities here, retracting a portion of his charges. His sympathies with the public clamor in his section, however, are regarded as altogether too strong. It is believed that he will return with positive instructions to transfer this case beyond the reach of the State authorities.

RAILROAD LANDS.

A DECISION MADE BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE FARMS BOUGHT BY CERTAIN SETTLERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The charters of several of the Pacific and other railroad companies which have received grants of lands from the Government to aid in building their roads, have contained clauses provided that such of the lands so granted as should remain unsold at the end of three years from the time of the completion of the road should be subject to entry and preemption under the Homestead laws, at \$1.25 per acre. The Kansas Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies have each been selling lands of this class for several years past at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre, and the aggregate of such sales has been very great. The questions with regard to the right of the companies to make such sales, and of the remedy which settlers may have in the premises, have been referred to the law officers of the Interior Department, who have rendered a decision upon them to-day.

The decision involves many collateral questions, which must give rise to extended litigation, but it is understood to be favorable to the settlers who have preempted tracts of railroad lands which were granted under the conditions alluded to, and it will fix the status of many thousands of sales which have been made by the several Pacific Railroad Companies after the three years limitation had expired. Among the collateral issues of this decision which must come up for the decision of the courts will be the following: Whether or not the titles conveyed by the railroad companies after the expiration of the three years limitation are good; and whether the purchasers may have; and whether or not such purchasers may not have a right of recovery against the roads for the prices they have paid in excess of \$1.25 per acre. Another collateral issue arises from the fact that the Government has been asked to patent this land to the railroad companies without question. It is not known to what extent the decision deals with these questions.

CEREALS AND FRUITS.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS ON JULY 1—PEACHES, GRAPES AND TOBACCO SHORT—OTHER CROPS ABUNDANT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following official synopsis of crop reports has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Corn—Almost 50,000,000 acres under cultivation; a slight decline from last year. The falling off is in the West. Illinois falls off about 7 per cent, or about 670,000 acres; Wisconsin 4 per cent, or 40,000 acres. The drained lands generally show superior crops. Crops on undrained lands have not recovered from excessive rains. Out of 1,052 counties, 287 report 252 above and 513 below. Very few Western counties are above 100. Texas plants 200,000 acres with corn more than last year. Southern crops are remarkably promising.

Wheat—The crop of winter wheat gathered is very large in the Middle States, and in the Ohio Valley it is unexampled in luxuriance. Even in the Northwest the winter wheat harvest was unusually fine. In the South conditions of growth were unfavorable, and hence the low figures of that section bring down the general average to 101. Generally good harvest weather is reported, together with an ample supply of efficient, honest labor. The crop was secured in good condition. With reference to spring wheat, the high condition reported in June is again reported in July in the East, the North-west and California. The condition of the whole spring wheat area taken altogether is 106.

Rye and barley—The condition is 101. A high condition prevails in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but in the South, except Alabama and Texas, the amount grown is inferior.

Oats—All the States 100 or above, except the following: New-Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 99; Massachusetts, 95; North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 93; Georgia, 99; Florida, 92; Michigan, 97; Texas, 92; California, 79; Oregon, 80. General average, 101. Tennessee and Nebraska, 112.

Fruit—The growing condition of June, on the whole, was favorable to such crops as had escaped spring frosts. Apples were 100, or so, above, in New-England, Florida, Texas, Nebraska and California. The condition ranged from 92 in Vermont to 95 in Delaware.

The great peach region around the Chesapeake Bay shows a marked decline from even the low figures of June. In New-York State, Del., farmers who have expected to gather 10,000 baskets did not get 500. Delaware reports the decline to be 17, Maryland 41, and Virginia 63. The coast peach region further north also reports a decline; the South and Southwest nearly average. The northern water-shed of the Ohio shows a high average, but the lake region is not so promising.

Peaches west of the Mississippi are in a high condition, especially in Iowa; in California a full average, but in Oregon one-fourth below.

Grapes—The May frosts out the grape crop below the Niagara River and in the Northern States, except where a backward spring delayed fruitage till after the frost. In the South there are frequent reports of failure of the crop, but about half the Southern States report a condition above the average, as also do Kansas, Nebraska and California.

Tobacco—Low prices cut down the acreage 25 per cent. In the Middle States the crop was raised in twelve States, in which the acreage shows the following average of 1877: Kentucky, 71; Virginia, 76; Michigan, 77; North Carolina, 80; Pennsylvania, 80; Connecticut, 83; Illinois, 72; Massachusetts, 100. The acreage in these States was as follows: Kentucky, 93; Virginia, 93; Michigan, 101; Tennessee, 89; Ohio, 100; Maryland, 102; Indiana, 92; North Carolina, 94; Pennsylvania, 102; Connecticut, 100; Illinois, 93; Massachusetts, 101.

The above report shows the condition of crops on July 1. Information received since that time indicates very serious damage, from various causes, to the spring wheat crop in Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin. A dispatch from over 200 reports received by a leading commission firm, from points in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, during the last week, shows the damage to the wheat crop by late storms and excessive heat averages 17 per cent in Wisconsin, 27 per cent in Iowa, and 27 per cent in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1878.

A. B. Levisage, one of the electors in Louisiana, has

been appointed to the position of Revenue Agent, and will probably be assigned to duty in Louisiana.

The Treasury has received from National banks, since the notification of last Thursday that silver dollars could be obtained for greenbacks, free of transportation, orders for \$10,000,000 of silver.

Indian Commissioner Hayt, having returned from his Western trip, resumed his official duties to-day. He reports the Dakota crops as being in a flourishing condition, and says that the Indians he visited appear inclined to be peaceable and friendly.

A telegram was received to-day by the Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department, announcing the arrest of George Livermore, local mail agent at Baldwin, Fla., for rifling registered letters. Four hundred and seventy-three dollars, money order funds, which had been stolen by him from a package, were found on his person.

The order for dismissal of the suit of Edison against the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the ground of the non-residence of the defendants, was rescinded by Justice MacArthur in the Equity Court, on Saturday last. The suit was brought by Edison to secure the ownership of the patent for the quadruplex telegraph instrument, on the calendar to be tried on its merits.

TWO GATHERINGS OF OLD SOLDIERS.

A GREAT REUNION AT NEWARK, OHIO.

THE PRESIDENT, GENERAL SHERMAN AND 20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT—THE PUBLIC DECORATIONS, THE SPEAKERS, TOASTS, ETC.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.—It is estimated that there were at least 20,000 people present at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion, at Newark, to-day.

Among the first of the eminent invited guests to arrive was General Sherman, who came from Lancaster, where he had spent Sunday, arriving at Newark at 8 o'clock a. m.

President Hayes arrived from Columbus shortly after 9 o'clock. He was accompanied by Governor Bishop and staff, and the two were escorted by the Governor's Guard and part of the 14th Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Among those who accompanied the President on his trip from Columbus were Attorney-General Devens, A. T. Wilcox, United States Pension Agent; Colonel Marion Barnes, Secretary of State; General Warner Swasey, J. W. Keffer and C. C. Walcutt, of Ohio; and General Hayden, of Indiana. At least, 15,000 people were gathered about the depot to witness the arrival of the Presidential party. The visitors were escorted from the depot to the Lansing House by the Newark Guards and the companies which had come from Columbus. A procession was formed about 12 o'clock and the line of march was taken up for the old fort near Newark, the scene of the reunion. There were twenty-five companies or portions of companies of the Ohio National Guard and Veterans, and seven brass bands. The President, General Sherman and other distinguished visitors, went with the procession in carriages and were received with the war and her sacrifices, paying tribute to her military and civil heroes. After the address the President, General Sherman and others were introduced to the audience from the stand.

The City of Newark, a considerable portion of which was decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes of welcome. Among the attractive features was the old war eagle, "Abe," which accompanied a Wisconsin regiment during the war.

A banquet was given to-night at the Lansing House at 10 o'clock. General R. C. Woods presided. The following were the toasts:

"Our Country," responded to by General J. A. Garfield.

"The President of the United States," responded to by General J. Warren Ketter.

"The Governor of Ohio," responded to by Governor R. M. Hayes.

"The Army and Navy," responded to by General Sherman.

"The Rank and File," responded to by General Thomas Ewing.

"The General Staff," responded to by Colonel L. M. Daykin.

"Our Volunteer Generals," responded to by Judge M. Force.

"The Memory of General McPherson," drunk standing and in silence.

"Our Heroic Dead," responded to by General John A. Logan.

"Ohio in the War," responded to by General Durbin Ward.

"Ohio in Peace," responded to by General Warner Swasey.

"Sweethearts and Wives," responded to by Ex-Governor Allen.

During the day a member of a Zanesville militia company, name unknown, fell out of a window of the Wilson House and was instantly killed.

The President and party leave at midnight for Washington.

AT GETTYSBURG.

A RAMBLE OVER THE BATTLE-FIELD UNDER BACHELDER'S GUIDANCE.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 22.—To-day was a day of quiet enjoyment at the camp. During the morning the Veterans, escorted by the Ringgold Band, made an excursion over the battle-field under the guidance of Col. Bacheelder, who delivered short lectures at the scene of Reynolds's death, Round Top and other points. Dress parade took place at 7 o'clock, when twelve beautiful wreaths were presented to the color-bearers by the ladies of Gettysburg. To-morrow all will make an excursion to the battle-field of Antietam, returning at night.

A NUMBER OF SMALL FIRES.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the planing-mill of W. E. Ford & Co., on Sixteenth and Clark-sts., which was totally destroyed. An elevator, empty, owned by How & McMillen, of Boston, was also burned, loss \$8,000. The loss on the planing-mill was between \$12,000 and \$15,000; insurance, \$8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few surrounding buildings scorched.

SAYRE, Penn., July 22.—The Sayre House, the Crowley House, a dwelling and stables were burned here this morning. Loss, \$20,000. The fire originated in the Crowley House, and is supposed to be due to an incendiary.

TOLLE, July 22.—The loss by the fire at Dedalus last night will reach \$35,000. Insurance, \$25,000, mostly in small amounts in New-York and New-England companies.

THE PALL-BEARERS OF COLONEL VAN BUREN.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 22.—The following gentlemen will officiate as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Colonel M. M. Van Buren, which will take place to-morrow: Messrs. Mitchell, David H. Brooks, Colonel Cyrus H. Lottrel, Dr. John Davis, Dr. Wm. B. Midleton, New-York; Mayor Theodore Ayers, Morristown; Chas. E. Farnsworth, Philadelphia; and George W. Edgerly, Jersey City. The pastor of St. Mark's Church, New-York, and the Rev. Samuel Hall, of Morristown, will officiate at the funeral.

NOT YET AT WHITE SULPHUR.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 22.—No session of the Military Commission was held to-day, not half of the members having arrived. A quorum is expected by the trains to-night and in the morning, as the members have telegraphed the chairman that they are on route here. The thermometer at 6 p. m. stood at 70°.

THREE DAYS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Tallapoosa, with Secretary Thompson and his party on board, arrived at New-York this morning. The party, which numbers about twenty-two persons, will make a three days' stop at this station before visiting the Portsmouth Yard.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—Thomas L. O'Connor, an actor, died suddenly of heart disease at Georgetown, Col., on Saturday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—Twenty-three horses are entered for the races beginning here to-morrow. It is estimated that the crowd will be larger than 2,500.

TROY, N. Y., July 22.—The body of a man, supposed to be Homer B. Spencer, of Albany, was found in the Erie Canal at Lock Erie, N. Y., on Saturday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of this State, will meet here to-morrow. About 100 delegates have arrived. There will be nearly 400 delegates present.

WATKINS, N. Y., July 22.—Miss Emma Kilham, a daughter of Charles Kilham, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was drowned in the Lake Ontario Lake, Lewis County, by the upsetting of a row-boat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—On Saturday, C. H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, established here, died of heart disease at Green Bay, Wis. He is now in Chicago en route home.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 22.—This morning a fire named John M. Yate, who was whipped up by a frame which he demanded his team. He whipped up the horses and managed to escape, but was shot in the back by the team which he was driving. The team, which was named and took them to Canada. Green's condition is critical.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

DEBATE TO BEGIN IN ENGLAND NEXT WEEK.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER CONFERRED ON BEAUFIELD—AUSTRIA'S BOSNIAN ARMY—THE ITALIAN AGITATION.

The debate in the English Parliament on Lord Hartington's resolution will be opened next Monday. Lord Beaconsfield has been invested with the Order of the Garter. The provincial journals contain an unconfirmed report that he intends to resign. Austria will send a large force into Bosnia next week. The state of siege in Serbia has been raised. The Italian Government has assured Austria that no military demonstration by the Italian agitators will be permitted.

THE LIBERAL CHALLENGE.

THE DEBATE TO BEGIN NEXT MONDAY.

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made Monday, the 20th inst., for the discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution. The Hon. Randal Edmund Parnell (Conservative Member for West Gloucestershire) will move an amendment to the resolution, expressing confidence in the Ministers.

THE TIMES' COMMENTS ON THE RESOLUTION.

The Times, in a leading editorial article to-day, comments as follows on the resolution presented in the House of Commons, on Friday last, by the Marquis of Hartington:

The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that, with the exception of a small but noisy faction which clamored for war and brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its councils, the great mass of the people are prepared to give sufficient, if not enthusiastic, assent to the desires of the Berlin Congress. If really encountered, the Government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favor, and, by a dissolution of Parliament, increase the strength of the majority.

MR. GLADSTONE CRITICIZED.

In a second article, The Times sharply criticizes Mr. Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange the Liberal campaign, which is the business of the party leaders. "It," it says, "he is bent on completing the ruin of his party, he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are not prepared." The article is a masterpiece of invective. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's personal authority in the House of Commons, it says: "The shabby confidence of an entire House in a man who is not only a weakling, but who is so far from being a statesman as to be a mere politician, is a disgrace to the House and to the country."

MORE GOSSIP IN THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

The London correspondence of the Provincial Journals continues to be filled with gossip about an early dissolution of Parliament, to which it now adds a rumor that Lord Beaconsfield intends to retire on his laurels, and that Lord Salisbury will succeed him as Premier. The predictions of the dissolution of Parliament and the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield are probably without the least foundation, though The Times, in its editorial article on Mr. Gladstone, evidently intended to convey the hint that he might be tempted to do so.

BEAUFIELD INVESTED WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield. The investiture took place at Osborne this morning.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at Larnaca, Cyprus.

THE ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR BOAT.

Mr. Layan, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has received information that when the Russian Circassians fired upon the English man-of-war boat near the city of Samarra, there were no officers on board; and also that the English sailors who had been arrested were released as soon as they were brought before an officer.

A WILD PETITION.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 23, 1878.

The Foreign Affairs Association have petitioned Parliament to impeach Lord Beaconsfield for the betrayal of both England and Turkey in the late Congress at Berlin.

AUSTRIA'S BOSNIAN ARMY.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878.

The advance of the Austrian Army into Bosnia is to begin on July 28. The army consists of 70,000 men and 240 guns. It is to move in three columns: On the broad highway to Sarajevo, from Novi to Banjaluka, and from Metkovich to Mostar. It comprises the 6th, 20th, 7th, 18th and 28th Divisions of the army, under the command of General von Goltz, 10 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 regiment of Hussars, 5 battalions of pioneers and 24 battalions of artillery.

PRETEXT FOR THE ITALIAN AGITATORS.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

VIENNA, Monday, July 22, 1878.

The Government has received assurances from Rome that the Italian Cabinet are perfectly united in their disapproval of the agitation that is going on in Italy against Austria. They say that the agitators have secured upon the treaty of Berlin merely as a pretext, and that their real object is merely to make repudiate the Italian monarchy. While it is thought best to permit the agitators, who are in fact revolutionaries, to express themselves freely, the Italian Government will take care to preserve order, and to prevent even an attempt at an armed demonstration against Austria.

PEACE NOTES.

THE STATE OF SERIE RAISED IN SERBIA.

BELGRADE, Monday, July 22, 1878.

An ukase has been published abolishing the state of siege and revoking the extraordinary powers vested in the military authorities during the war. Much dissatisfaction with Russia has been expressed by the Serbians. They accuse Russia of having deceived them.

A NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878.

It is stated that Count Hatfield is to succeed Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, as German Ambassador at Constantinople. A Berlin dispatch says an imperial order has been issued revoking the prohibition of the export of horses.

DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE WAR.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION—A PLAGUE THREATENED—CHRISTIANS OUTRAGED AND ROBBED BY THE MUSLIMS—A RAID BY ARABS.

(FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Next to the Russian question in importance is the refugee question. Many refugees have been sent away but others have come in declaring that there is no safety for Muslims in the country districts where the Bulgarians are yet untroubled by Russian supervision. The mosques of St. Sophia and Sultan Ahmed and one other have been emptied of their fever-stricken tenants, but except those of Hayazid and Mahomet II. all the other large mosques in the city are still crowded with these poor wretches, who are dying at the rate of 200 a day. Typhus fever, with measles among the children, are the most fatal diseases. Small-pox, which was an epidemic here in February, has lost its force. The pressing importance of the refugee question lies in the rapid advance of the hot weather which is already beginning to turn the vast accumulations of filth into nests of poison germs which must breathe. The plague decimated the population of this city forty years ago, and how to avoid a similar pestilence is the question weighing on the minds of all foreign residents just now. The consuls have formed a committee to devise sanitary measures, since Government is inept, and an attempt will be made to disinfect at least the foreign quarters of the city.

This foreign intervention is necessary because the measures taken by the Government are so inadequate that one may look upon them as in the line of evidence of the disintegration of all things here. The order goes forth for the refugees to be removed from Constantinople. No system is observed in the matter. They are gathered up by careless and irresponsible officers, turned out of the shanties and stables where they have been sheltered. Commonly the eviction takes place shortly before sunset, so that the wretches cannot get shelter after night. The long, melancholy procession winds off to the wharves or the railway station, with its sick and dying in carts and its women wailing again. There they find that transportation has been provided for only half the number of refugees ordered out, and they must camp down in the muddy street until morning light will allow some one to go to headquarters and represent their plight. They have been fed hitherto, but as soon as they move, the supply system is dislocated, and they begin to starve. When, at last, they reach their destination, they find every one turning them the cold shoulder. There is no preliminary arrangement for their accommodation or settlement,